CHEAP! CHEAP!
For Cash!
NEW TO OLD LOW PRICES!
GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,)
Has just returned from the City with a new stock of
GROCERIES,
SUGARS
TEARS AND JUICY TASTE OF ALL GRADES,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES,
THE IMPORTED WINE VINEGAR,
COAL OIL, STARCH, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS
CRACKERS, Fresh Fish, Dried Fruit, Swiss
Cheese and English Dairy Cheese; Tobacco
of Parkers, Snows, Candies, Tobacco
Cigars. Also, an assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
Jugs, Jugs, all sizes; Stone-ware,
Buckets, Buckets, Brooms, Brooms.
Also, a fresh lot of
STAR CANDLES,
ALL SOLD LOW FOR CASH!
Also Flour of the best brands.
Hardware & Groceries.
HARDWARE, &c.
Best Always Cheapest.
VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE
NEW BUSINESS.
Upholstering and Trimming.
WATCHES!! WATCHES!!
JOHN W. TIPTON,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
FARM IMPLEMENTS.
WILEY GIRTS'
GEM SPRING DRILL.
STEAM SAW MILL.
WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK,
SHINGLES, PALINGS, &C.
NEW BUSINESS.
Upholstering and Trimming.
STAGE OFFICE.
KEYSTONE HOUSE.
FLOUR AND MEAL,
Jesse D. Keller,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
For Sale.
J. M. WALTER'S
Grocery & Notion Store,
YORK STREET, GETTYSBURG.
NEW BUSINESS.
Always on hand, a large stock of
Sugars, Coffees,
TEAS, SYRUPS,
NOTIONS, CONFECTIONS, FRUITS,
J. W. WOODWARD,
Oyster Packer,
No. 33 CENTRAL AVENUE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
The Trade, Hotels and Families supplied the year round.
REMOVED!
REMOVED!
SMALL PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.
Western Lands.

The Gettysburg Compiler
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY H. J. STAHLE.
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Gettysburg Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1872.
NUMBER 21. FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Attorneys, Physicians, &c.

JOHN A. KUHN, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa.

JOHN M. KRAUSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa.

D. M. DONAGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa.

WM. A. DUNCAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEVERIDGE & BUEHLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ROBERT B. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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Dr. J. C. WOLF,
Dr. C. A. BALDER,
Dr. J. E. BUEHLER'S
Dr. J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.

WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

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Western Lands.

Baltimore Lock Hospital.
DR. JOHNSTON,
DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE,
MARRIAGE.
YOUNG MEN
WEAKNESS.
DR. JOHNSTON,
OFFICE NO. 7 S. FREDERICK STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
TRAVELER'S GUIDE.
Susquehanna, Gettysburg and Potomac Railroad.
TIME TABLE.
WESTWARD.
EASTWARD.
Hanover Branch Railroad.
Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
Northern Central Railway.
EAGLE HOTEL,
NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.
KEYSTONE HOUSE,
CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.
GLOBE INN,
YORK STREET, NEAR THE DIAMOND,
GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.
Hall in New Oxford.
3 Frederick County Farms
AT PRIVATE SALE.
HOFFMAN'S SALOON,
CARLISLE ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.
PURE GRAPE WINES.
MERCHANTS' HOTEL
N. Fourth Street, between Market and Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.
Auditor's Notice.
NOTICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 23d of FEBRUARY, 1872, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, 2½ miles west of Gettysburg, on the Ridge road, near the Emmitsburg road, the following personal property, viz:

2 GOOD HORSES, 2 Cows (one will be fresh by the time of sale), 2 large Sows, 2 Wagons, 1 set Harness, 1 Spring-tooth Harrow, 1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Grindstone and the other usual horse implements. 1 Rockaway Buggy, 1 Sleigh (with Bells), 2 sets of Breechbands, 2 sets of Front Gears, Buggy Harness, one-horse Wagon Harness, 3 collars, 3 blind bridles, 2 riding saddles, 1 side saddle, 1 cross, plough, harrow, single and double shovel ploughs, spreaders, shacks and double-trees, cross-chains, singletrees, log chains, hoes, forks, rakes, axes and hatchets, shovels, spade, wood saw, axes and maul and wedges, 2 grain cradles, 2 hay ropes, 2 dung hooks, etc.; also 2 BEDSTEADS, 1 DESK, sausage grinder, spinning wheel, reel, barrels, tubs, large box, benches, 2 tubs, 2 kettles, washing utensils, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. J. SNEECHNIGER.
E. O. CORBISS, Auct. Jan. 26, 1872. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th of FEBRUARY, 1872, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, 2½ miles west of Gettysburg, on the Emmitsburg road, adjoining Rev. Joseph Sadtler, the following personal property, viz:

1 MARE COLT, three years old, will work wherever hitched, 1 Heifer, 2 will be fresh by the time of sale, 2 Heifers, will calf in Schoolhouse, 1 Carriage, 1 one-horse Wagon, with sheets and coupling, 2 Spring Ploughs, 1 Harrow, 1 Single and Double-Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Corn Fodder, 2 sets of Chain Harness, 2 sets of Carriage Harness, Sleigh and Bells, wheel-barrow, 2 Grain Cradles and Wheling Scythes, 1 Log Roller and Scraper, Carrying Beams, Drags, Work Benches and Tools, Hand Wheel and Fifteen Hickory Spokes, Chain, Chain Hooks, Log Chains, Grindstone, Gas Pipe, Wood Pipe, Leather Scraps, Hitching Straps, Barrels, Buckets, a lot of Lumber, a lot of Impounding Lumber, Lumber Brick, and a number of other articles, too tedious to mention, about 200 CORDS OF ROCK AND BLACK OAK BARK.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY RUPP.
SOLOMON J. WELTY,
WM. H. RUPP,
Jan. 19, 1872. ts Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th of FEBRUARY, 1872, the subscriber, intending to move to North Carolina, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles southwest of Gettysburg, the following personal property, viz:

1 MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, WITH COLT, 3 large Sheep, Chest of White Rose Lard, Display, Tough, Double-shovel Plough, Cultivator, Corn Coverer, Double-tree, Single-trees, Wheelbarrow, Grubbing Hoes, Log chain, Cow chains, Heifer chains, grain cradle, scythes and snaths, sixteen Shovels forks, rakes, feed troughs, set of Leader chains, Bushel and half-bushel measures, Barrels, buckets, Grain Sieve, Sausage Stuffer, Meat Tub, Lard cultivator, Also household and Kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention in part of which is Cooking stove, table, chairs, rocking chairs, tin plate stove and pipe, iron kettle, stone, spinning wheel and reel, crocks, crocks, buckets, cider barrels, tubs, meat vessels, and a great many articles not mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. S. WILSON.
Feb. 2, 1872. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 20th of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, 2½ miles west of Gettysburg, on the Ridge road, near the Emmitsburg road, the following personal property, viz:

2 GOOD HORSES, 2 Cows (one will be fresh by the time of sale), 2 large Sows, 2 Wagons, 1 set Harness, 2 sets of Breechbands, 2 sets of Front Gears, Buggy Harness, one-horse Wagon Harness, 3 collars, 3 blind bridles, 2 riding saddles, 1 side saddle, 1 cross, plough, harrow, single and double shovel ploughs, spreaders, shacks and double-trees, cross-chains, singletrees, log chains, hoes, forks, rakes, axes and hatchets, shovels, spade, wood saw, axes and maul and wedges, 2 grain cradles, 2 hay ropes, 2 dung hooks, etc.; also 2 BEDSTEADS, 1 DESK, sausage grinder, spinning wheel, reel, barrels, tubs, large box, benches, 2 tubs, 2 kettles, washing utensils, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

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J. J. SNEECHNIGER.
E. O. CORBISS, Auct. Jan. 26, 1872. ts

Miscellaneous.

AFTON WATER.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

Thou stock-dove whose echo resounds through the glen,
Ye wild wandling blackbirds in yon thorny den,
Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forbear,
I charge you disturb not my slumbering fair.

How lofty, sweet Afton, thy neighboring hills,
Far marked with the courses of clear winding rills;
There daily I wander as noon rises high,
My flocks and my Mary's sweet cot in my eye.

How pleasant thy banks and green valleys below,
Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow;
There oft as mild evening weeps over the lea,
The sweet-scented birk shades my Mary and me.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary resides;
How wanton thy waters her snowy feet lave,
As gathering sweet flowers, she stoops thy clear wave.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,
Flow gently, sweet river, the theme of my lays;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

ROBERT BURNS.

THE GERMAN BAPTISTS.

Their Origin and History—Faith and Practice, Ordinances, &c.

The German Baptist, or "Dunkers," as they are some times called, held a National Conference near Myerstown, this State, in the early part of last summer. A correspondent of the *Press* visited the meeting, and whilst there "interviewed" those presumed to be best posted, and was put in possession of the history and present condition of the denomination, with information as to its faith, ordinances, &c. In the opening of his article on the subject he alluded to the misrepresentations and erroneous opinions under which the German Baptists had long labored, owing mainly to the want of a denominational literature of their own—and then proceeded to give their

ORIGIN AND HISTORY:

There are few published accounts of the origin and history of the denomination, but the present organization undoubtedly dates from the religious movement of Alexander Mack, in Germany, in 1708. Mack, with seven others, undertook the study of the Bible for the purpose of forming an opinion of its teachings. The result of their deliberations was the adoption of trine immersion and some other peculiar ordinances. Their views spread rapidly, and churches were formed. But they were not allowed to enjoy their views in peace, and, after many persecutions and shiftings from place to place, they began, about 1719, to emigrate to America, and between this date and 1729 the entire Church left Germany and established itself in the United States. They came principally to this State, and have gradually extended to others, but principally West. Peter Baker was among the first immigrants, and was the first preacher of the Church in America. Alexander Mack came over about 1729, and was elder for a church at Germantown. The venerable elder, John Fox, minister of the congregation that meets every Sunday morning in the meeting-house in Crown street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia, is a great grandson of Mack.

But while the present organization dates from the movement of Mack and his coreligionists, many of the principles of faith and practice, and some of the ordinances, have been derived from the Waldenses, but to what extent cannot be very certainly determined.

THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL

One of the important early settlements was at Mill Creek, Lancaster county. After some years a division occurred in the church at that place. Several members of the church, led by a minister, adopted the seventh day of the week for their Sabbath, instead of the first, and for this heresy were excommunicated by the German Baptists. There is an interesting incident connected with the history of those who were thus cut off too important to be passed over.

These excommunicated brethren formed a Church of their own views at Ephrata, not far from Mill Creek, and now on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and here one of their number established a Sunday School, about 1735 or 1740, which was regularly kept up for about thirty years. As it was not till 1781 that Robert Raikes hired his room and his teachers for his Sunday School, at Gloucester, England, Lancaster county, in this State, has the honor of having had the first Sunday School, more than forty years before it was thought of by Raikes. Had it been established in a large place, or brought prominently to public notice, without doubt it would have become the nucleus of that mighty religious organization that must now date from the enterprise of Robert Raikes, at Gloucester, England, instead of Lancaster county Pennsylvania.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DENOMINATION.

In attempting to give the present condition of the denomination throughout the United States some difficulty is experienced from the fact that they have never published nor collected denominational statistics. They have been opposed to this as a matter of principle, regarding the parade in print of their numbers, and wealth and growth as calculated to foster pride rather than to subserve any useful purpose. But as there are delegates here from nearly all the districts, it has been possible to form tolerably correct estimates.

The number of churches cannot be much less than five hundred. There are certainly from fifteen hundred to two thousand ministers and elders, while the membership is about one hundred thousand. There are single churches having as many as six hundred members. They are most numerous in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Virginia. There are churches in nearly or quite all the Western States—even the newest, Kansas and Nebraska, having churches—and in some of the former Slave States, especially Tennessee, Missouri, and North Carolina. West of the Rocky Mountains, churches have been formed in California and Oregon. The denomination is steadily extending itself in the West. Missionaries are appointed to travel over new sections of the country, and to organize churches wherever proper fields can be found; and in this way they are likely to more than maintain their present strength in the country.

THE NAME.

The name which they use much among themselves, and which is favorite among them, is "Brethren," taken from the remark of Christ to his disciples on one occasion, "All ye are brethren." But as this is not sufficiently distinctive for public purposes, they still use as their proper denominational name that of German Baptists. The term Dunkers did not originate among themselves, nor do they use it, although they do not particularly object to it. It is a corruption of a German word meaning "to dip," and is expressive of one of their important ordinances.

FAITH AND PRACTICE.

The denomination has no published creed of any kind. It is a principle with them to take the Bible as their rule of faith and practice, without any comment whatever. But in all organizations there will always be some fundamental, settled principles, and such is the case with this church. In theology they are evangelical. They believe in Christ as a savior, and in the Trinity, and also in the sinfulness, necessity of repentance, faith, and baptism. As to original sin, they believe that but for the redemption by Christ all infants would be lost, as well as adults; but, that as the redemption of Christ is just as far reaching as Adam's sin, original sin has been fully atoned for; hence, infants, idiots, and all other persons dying before the commission of actual transgression are saved by virtue of that atonement, without the necessity of faith and baptism.

They give a greater importance to baptism than other denominations, regarding it as essential to salvation, under ordinary circumstances, as repentance and faith. But as thatief on the cross was saved without it they admit that in circumstances where baptism is impossible there may be salvation without it, but only when the impossibility is absolute. They do not admit anything but trine immersion to be baptism. They insist on a full giving, that the life must conform to the teachings of Christ, and that without this the observance of the ordinances of the Church are void and of no effect, but teach that all true disciples must observe the ordinances strictly.

ORDINANCES.

First in order of the ordinances is baptism, which is to be observed immediately after the exercise of true repentance, according to the command, "Repent and be baptized." The mode of baptism is peculiar, and is called trine immersion. After prayer the candidate kneels in the water, and is plunged forward, and in this way immersed three times, once for each name of the Trinity. After this, and while the candidate is still kneeling in the water, there is prayer and laying on of hands. Baptism makes the recipient a member of the Church, and is never repeated for the same individual. Excommunication does not impair the validity of the baptism, so that they can be received again, on proper repentance and reformation, without the reobtainistration of the ordinance.

Next in order is the ordinance of footwashing; the authority is from the incident of Christ washing His disciples' feet, narrated in John xiii. They believe in the command in the 14th and 15th verses of this chapter to be as literally binding as the commands elsewhere for the observance of the communion. It is observed as a preparation for the love-feast and communion, according to the statement of Christ to Peter in the 10th verse. In the observance of the ordinance the brethren wash the feet of the brethren only, and the sisters of the sisters. The sexes never, under any circumstances, wash the feet of each other, as has sometimes been charged. Everything connected with the ordinance is done decently and in order. It is observed at every love-feast and communion.

Next is the love-feast. The authority for this is the fact that before Christ instituted the communion on the night of His betrayal, He first partook of a supper with his disciples. They make this a real meal. There is no limit as to kind or quantity of food. In some places it is customary to use meat and vegetables, with coffee or tea; and in others a simpler meal is prepared. The only requirement is that it be a real supper. After this, and immediately preceding the communion, is the administration of the kiss, which they claim was observed under the Law and the Gospel. In this ordinance the brethren salute each other, and the sisters the same. The sexes do not interchange salutations.

In the observance of the communion, which is the ordinance next in order, the members are seated at tables, the sisters all having their heads covered with plain caps, and the brethren with heads uncovered. Thanks are given both for the bread and the wine. The minister breaks the bread to the brethren, and they to each other; and the same is the case in passing the wine. The communion and its attendant ordinances is always observed at night, as this was the hour of institution by Christ. It is observed usually once or twice a year in each church.

In addition to these ordinances is that of the laying on of hands and anointing the sick with oil, founded on James v. 14, 15. It is done only at the request of the sick person, and always by an elder if one is within reach, but if it is not possible to secure the presence of an elder, the ordinance is then administered by a minister.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The Church government is republican in form. Each church has its council, to which all matters of difference and questions of difficulty must first be submitted. If not settled here they are carried to the council of the district. These districts generally include about twenty churches, and the council is composed of delegates (who are not necessarily ministers or elders) from each church. If not settled here, and if a matter of general interest, it is taken to the National Council or Conference, but no local matter is allowed to come up before this body. In some cases the National Council appoints persons to confer with the local councils, and in this way assists in the settlement of hard matters.

The National Conference is composed of two delegates from each district. One of the two serves on the standing committee which has important offices to perform, and the other attends more particularly to the matters before the Conference, though both are equal in this respect, except so far as the duties of the one on the committee may interfere with his participation in general exercises of the conference. But while these delegates constitute the official conference, opportunity is given to all members present to speak and participate in the proceedings.

In the lower councils all matters are decided by vote, and the sisters are allowed the same privilege as the brethren in this respect, but in the National Conference the decisions are by common consent, and the sisters do not participate in the official deliberations.

The special object of this National Conference is to decide matters for which no "Thus saith the Lord" can be found. Questions naturally arise which cannot be decided by reference to the Bible teachings, and the object of this annual conference is to take all such questions into consideration and decide upon them. A clerk keeps a careful record of the proceedings, and at the close the record is printed and sent to each church, and becomes the final authority on all the subjects considered.

MODE OF WORSHIP.

The mode of worship does not differ particularly from that of many other denominations. At the meeting on Saturday evening the service was opened by singing the hymn, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds," it was lined by the minister, and sung by the whole congregation. After the hymn, prayer was offered, the minister and the entire audience kneeling. The text was 1 Cor. x. 30. The sermon was a sound scriptural discourse. This speaker was followed by another in German, and the meeting closed with singing and prayer. As a rule they do not use the benediction. The minister may say, "We are dismissed in the name of the Lord," or some similar phrase. If the words of the benediction are used, the elder or minister is not allowed to lift his hands over the congregation. The men do not wear their hats during worship, but the sisters are required to have the head covered with a plain covering on all occasions of worship.

MINISTERS AND ELDERS.

Ministers are chosen by election. When any brother appears to have the gift for the office he is elected to preach for the church to which he belongs. After he has proved himself as minister he is set apart by the laying on of hands, and is then called elder or bishop, the terms being synonymous. No courses of training or literary preparation is required. No salaries nor support of any kind is given to the ministers or elders, nor are they required to give up their business pursuits. A church usually has several ministers, but the elder is always the presiding officer of the church to which he belongs.

DRESS.

The prevailing style of dress among them is somewhat similar to that of the Friends, but variations have crept in, more among the brethren than the sisters. There is no positive rule as to style or color, the fundamental principle being that of entire plainness and abstinence from useless ornament. No jewelry, or anything merely for adornment, is allowed. The dresses of the elderly ladies is black alpaca or stuff of similar sort, with white half handkerchiefs and plain caps, and is exceedingly neat. The dress of the brethren among the men are brown, gray, and black, but occasionally other shades are seen.

THE POOR.

They make ample provision for the support of their own poor, and never allow them to receive aid from town or county. All their indigent are well cared for, and suffering from poverty among them is effectually prevented, as would be the case in every religious denomination.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, died in that city, on Wednesday of last week.

He was a native of Kentucky. After studying theology four years in St. Joseph's Seminary, Bardstown, in April 1826, he proceeded to Rome, where he entered the famous Urbana College of the Propaganda, at which he arrived August 7th. He remained at this college for four years, and at the end of this course made a public defense, covering the whole ground of theology and canon laws, and embracing two hundred and fifty-six theses or propositions, which he maintained in Latin against all opponents for several hours. The result of this championship, deemed able and eloquent, was that he was made a doctor of divinity by acclamation. Dr. Spalding was ordained priest on the 13th of August, 1834, by Cardinal Pedicini, and after celebrating his first mass in the crypt or subterranean chapel of St. Peter's Church, over the tomb of the apostles, started for America two days afterwards, and arrived in Kentucky after four months' travel, there being no means of rapid transit by steam on the water in those days. He was at once made pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Bardstown, and on the death of Rev. G. A. M. Elder, President of St. Joseph's College, he was appointed to the vacant place. After having been again for a short time pastor of St. Joseph's Church, he was called in 1843, to the Cathedral in Louisville, and five years later to the episcopate, under the title of Bishop of Langone, and as coadjutor to the celebrated and venerable Bishop Flaget, the first Bishop of Louisville.

Bishop Spalding spent twenty years in Louisville, after having been consecrated September 10th, 1848, and acquired a great reputation as a writer and controversialist, as well as pulpit orator, and published many works. His zeal and ability were fully recognized at Rome by the supreme Pontiff, and on the death of Archbishop Kenrick in 1863, Bishop Spalding was created Archbishop of Baltimore, May 12th, 1864. Thus becoming the primate of honor of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, in consequence of the seat of Baltimore being the oldest in the republic. He took formal possession of the archiepiscopal see July 31st, 1864, the Cathedral, as well as all the adjoining streets, being thronged with a vast multitude to witness the solemn inauguration.

The chief works published by Archbishop Spalding are the following: Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky; The Life and Times of Bishop Flaget, in one volume; A Review of d'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, in one volume, 12mo, which was afterwards enlarged into two volumes, 8vo, of about 1,000 pages, embracing the history of the Protestant Reformation in all countries; Miscellanies, a collection of reviews, essays and lectures on about fifty different subjects, in two volumes, 8vo; Lecture on the Evidences of Christianity, in one volume. In addition to these works he has written numerous pastoral letters, and a great number of leading articles in different Catholic newspapers and periodicals, besides various introductions to works translated or published under his auspices.

LIVELY BEAR FIGHT.

Three Bears Attack a Farmer's Cattle-Yard in Potter County.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says:

A gentleman reached Williamsport on Friday evening last, from a "logging camp" in Potter county, where he has been for five weeks past, who relates the particulars of an exciting encounter with an old bear and two cubs. It appears that a man named Jonas Ellmaker, and his wife, had made a small clearing in Jackson township. They have a comfortable log cabin, a small barn, several head of cattle and a few pigs. About 9 o'clock on the evening of January 31st, Mr. Ellmaker heard a great commotion among his cattle and pigs at the barn. On rushing out to ascertain the cause of alarm, imagine his surprise on finding that an old bear and two cubs had attacked a yearling calf. The cattle were snorting and bellowing in a fearful rate, whilst the pigs were squealing as lustily as if they expected to be dispatched every minute. The bear had thrown the calf down and was preparing to drag it out of the yard. The cubs were running around snapping their teeth and uttering half-suppressed growls of delight at the prospect of a good "square meal."

Mr. Ellmaker returned to the house at once, informed his wife, and made preparations to attack the bears. He seized his rifle, whilst his wife armed herself with a long-handled double-bitted axe. Thus armed they advanced to the attack. The bears, made bold and ferocious by hunger, did not seem inclined to give up their prey. Rising upon her haunches the old bear showed tight, and the cubs crouched behind her, snarling fiercely. Mr. Ellmaker raised his rifle and fired at the black monster, thinking that if she was killed the cubs could be easily despatched or driven off. But owing to the excitement under which he was laboring, he missed his aim and only broke the left forepaw of the animal. With a fierce growl of rage, caused by the painful wound, the old bear rushed at her assailants, followed by the cubs. They stood their ground for a few minutes, Mr. Ellmaker, clubbing his rifle, whilst his wife cut one of the cubs severely, in the shoulder, with the axe. The rage of the animals became fearful, and the great danger of facing them became apparent. Retreating rapidly to the house, they barred the door and prepared to defend themselves. Mr. Ellmaker succeeded in reloading his rifle, and, firing through the window, killed a cub. The old bear attempted to climb the log house, but owing to her broken paw was unable to do so. Another shot from the rifle wounded her severely in the head, when she set up the most hideous howls of rage. Failing to get another shot at them, the parties inside remained, in a state of siege, prepared to resist any further attack. The animals loitered around until midnight, when they retired and all became still. On making a search in the morning the old bear was found dead about six hundred yards from the house, and the cub laid where it fell in the early part of the engagement. The other had disappeared in the forest.

The two dead bears were secured and dressed. The old one weighed 350 pounds, and the cub 180. The Ellmakers have a sufficiency of bear meat to last them for the balance of the season. The skin will be brought to Williamsport soon and offered for sale. The affair caused much talk in the neighborhood for several days. It is seldom that bears are so bold, but their bravery on this occasion was caused, no doubt, by the cravings of hunger. The cub was badly lacerated by the teeth and claws of the animal, but will recover. Mr. Ellmaker says she is ready for the next raid.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

At a Democratic Celebration of the Eighth of January, at Pittsburgh, a forcible address was read and adopted. Among the signers to it are Richard Vaux, James H. Hopkins, A. H. Glatz, and other well known Democrats. Its length is too great for our crowded columns, and we must content ourself with the concluding paragraphs, as follows:

"We conjure you then, fellow citizens, to support the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest barriers against an absolute or at best a mixed monarchy. To insist on it that the Federal government shall exercise those granted or delegated powers which the States grant to it, and if it exceeds them, that "whenever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force." That the States have the exclusive and sovereign right to make their own citizens, and confer on them political rights and privileges. These are among the essential principles of the Democratic party—the first in importance in this day of renewed efforts by action outside the Constitution, to establish a "military domination" over subjugated States and a people enslaved by Martial Law, a Congress "assuming undelegated powers," and a usurper, though not reigning now, will be soon found who, relying on the "regular army," will make usurpation an established fact. It should not be forgotten that, from all time, history records the fact that when power has been unlawfully obtained or seized upon by usurpation, and justice, and right, and public liberty been outraged thereby, then the grossest corruptions follow, and afterwards retribution. The track of usurpation has been clearly marked. The first attempts are on the property of the people by taxation, taxation on the bread of labor, the necessaries of life, and then on property. Severe in these efforts under all sorts of excuses, then the rights of the people are abridged, and lastly liberty is destroyed. Mr. Grant's administration has been fruitful in these outrages. They have been the result of the supineness of the States. They have permitted their rights to be subjugated, and they made subordinate, or in the language of the monarchical party under John Adams, the administration of Grant has "triumphed over the State governments, and reduced them into entire subordination."

We respectfully invite you to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution of the United States, when it can be constitutionally done, so that the President shall be eligible for one term of six years; that the people elect a President and Vice President by States; that any white citizen of the United States, who can be eligible as a representative of his State in the Senate of the United States, may be chosen President.

We respectfully invite you to consider the necessity of introducing reforms in the State and Federal governments, by which the corruptions which now disgrace the Federal government, some cities and States, may be made impracticable. We present to your notice the principle which Jefferson announced, that the enactment of just laws shall be insisted upon, which "shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

We earnestly and most respectfully ask you to meet on the 4th of July next, in the several counties of this State, and to devote an hour, at least, of that day to reading the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's Inaugural Address, and such other writings of the fathers, as will instruct the youth of our State in the essential principles of the Democratic party.

We implore you, by your love of country, to make every effort to maintain our constitutional government, and see to it that all the acts of your representatives in the Legislature, Congress and State Conventions, are leveled and squared by the principles of the party, teaching them to understand beforehand that you are the final judges of their actions, the supreme power of the State, and that if it is not possible to punish for violation of representative trusts, or abandonment of Democratic principles, at least, they may understand that your ratification of such powers is impossible.

We suggest to you the advantage that must result from organizing clubs in every township, to meet when convenient, for the purpose of instructing our youth, of making a correct list of these voters, and see to their coming to the elections; and, on proper occasions, to have read from the writings of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and other acknowledged Democratic authorities, whatever may tend to educate these young men in the principles of the Democratic party, and at the same time bring to the light of day the schemes of the monarchical party in this country.

MILITARY.

Synopsis of the Militia Bill Before the Legislature.

Below will be found the more important provisions of the new militia bill:

Section 1 provides for the enrollment of all citizens of the State between eighteen and forty-five, except persons in the United States military or naval service, idiots, paupers, vagrants, drunkards, felons, members of the National Guard and persons who have served five years in the United States army.

Section 2 divides citizens liable to military duty into two classes. The National Guard, which shall consist of 20,000 men, and shall at all times be subject to the orders of their officers; the remainder is designated as the militia of the State.

Section 3 makes it the duty of every municipal assessor to make a roll of those liable to military duty within his district, except the National Guard, this roll to be sent to the commissioners of the county, and a certified copy forwarded to the adjutant general in all other cases to the division commander.

Section 27 provides for the vacation of the commissions of officers absent without leave for over ninety days.

Section 28 provides for the appointment of a board of examiners by each division commander.

Section 30 provides for the muster out of officers removing from the vicinity of their commands.

Section 31 organizes brigade and division bands.

Section 33 provides that the uniform of the National Guards shall hereafter only be worn by them, be after the same pattern as worn by the United States troops, the style or pattern thereof to be determined by the organization, subject to the approval of the division commander.

Section 34 makes it the duty of the quartermaster general to furnish arms, accoutrements and ammunition.

Section 35 and 37 provide for the punishment of any person injuring, pawning, selling or secreting any arms, accoutrements or uniforms, the property of the State.

Section 39 authorizes division encampments, on approval of the commander-in-chief, between May 1 and October 1, annually, to continue

Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY, FEB 16, 1872

IMPORTANT LAW — A synopsis of the new Militia bill before the Legislature is printed on our first page

THE Democrats of Lehigh took the Republicans at the city election on the 8th, carrying the previous Mayor by a vote of 21 to 27

DEPARTED PENSIONER — On Saturday last Lt Frank of Philadelphia died at the age of the Continental Army and has 7 Veteran Pensioners in the country and there is entitled to a pension of $8 per month

Mr Lathrop introduced a bill to the Senate to-day to repeal the act of 1869 relative to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Mr Wallace made a motion for the drawing of a committee of 21 M Fort to-day

Mr Lathrop introduced a resolution the committee for the drawing to-day Mr Bird also spoke against the delay and

Mr White moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow Lost by the majority which proved that no committee could be drawn in two months and April 8th

Mr Lathrop moved to postpone the subject till the members of the committee drawn Lost by the majority of two

Mr Lathrop moved to postpone the subject till the members of the committee drawn Lost by the majority of two

Mr Wallace moved to postpone the subject till the members of the committee drawn Lost by the majority of two

Mr Lathrop

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THERE is considerable excitement in England over the demand for "consequentive damages" by this government. Though Grant's administration be a blundering concern, we entertain the belief that there is good sense enough in both nations to prevent them from going to war over the question.

HON. A. K. MARBLE, of Hagerstown, Attorney General of the State of Maryland, will deliver the next address before the Literary Societies of Franklin and Marshall College. He graduated at Mercer Garg.

MARKET REPORTS.

GETTYSBURG, [illegible]

Flour	6 00
Red Wheat	4 50
White Wheat	1 50
Rye	50
Corn	80
Oats	30
Timothy seed	2 50
Clover seed	5 50

BALTIMORE.

Flour	7 50
Wheat	1 57
Corn	90
Oats	60
Rye	1 40
Hay	22 00
Mess Pork	24 00
Bacon, sides	14
Lard	14
Butter	30
Eggs	18
Potatoes	1 00
Tallow	10
Cloverseed	5 75
Timothy seed	4 00
Coffee	19
Sugar	11
Molasses	30
Syrup	1 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Beeswax	30
Peanuts	6 00
Tobacco, lugs	4 00
Tobacco, leaf	8 00
Coal, Cumberland	5 00
Coal, Lehigh	5 50
Coal, Broad Top	5 50
Coal, Pittsburg	5 00
Coal, Shamokin	5 50
Coal, Lykens Valley	5 50
Coal, Big Vein	5 50
Coal, Kittanning	5 00
Coal, Cannel	6 00
Coal, Anthracite	5 50
Coal, Pocahontas	5 50
Coal, Cumberland	5 50
Coal, Lehigh	5 50
Coal, Broad Top	5 50
Coal, Pittsburg	5 00
Coal, Shamokin	5 50
Coal, Lykens Valley	5 50
Coal, Big Vein	5 50
Coal, Kittanning	5 00
Coal, Cannel	6 00
Coal, Anthracite	5 50
Coal, Pocahontas	5 50

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ON FRIDAY, the 15th day of MARCH, 1872, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of John Wheeler, in Menallen township, Adams county, two miles southeast of Bendersville, on the road leading to Arendtsville, the following valuable personal property, viz:

1 HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES, 6 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 1 Three-horse Broad-tread Wagon, 1 Narrow-tread Wagon, Harvest Ladders, 1 Spring Wagon and Spread, 1 Rockaway Carriage, 1 Wood Ladder, Hay Carriage, Hay Ladder, 2 sets of Harness, Cow Chains, Plows and Mower, with dropper, Thresher and Fanner and Horse Power, with Tumbling Shaft, Cook Horse Rake, No. 2, Harrow, Wire Rake, Patent Cutting Box, Corn Plasters, Harrows, Crosscut and Hand Saws, Spades and Shovels, Broad Hoes, Jackscrew, 2 sets Plough Chains, 2 sets Front Gears, Bagg Harness, 3 blind bridles, 2 collars, 1 butterfly, 1 bull and broad chains, cow chains, log chains, wagon saddle, range of these articles is good as new, 2 forks, rake, grain cradle, scythe and snaths, sausage mill, 2 barrels and kegs, 2 tubs, 2 buckets, 1 lot of posts, fifty-wood panels for the board, 1 grain in the ground by two acres. Also household and kitchen furniture, viz: 2 bedsteads, 2 bureaus, 1 lot of chairs, rocking chair, desk, 4 clocks, clock, extra fine clock stand, 2 tables, 2 stands, 3 complete stoves, sink, stand, 2 cards carpet, spinning wheel, reel, iron kettle, tin-ware, stone-ware, crocks, jars, 2 barrels of vinegar, tubs, buckets, hoes, shovels, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JESSE WHERLEY,
CATHARINE WHERLEY.
JOHN STALLSMITH, Auct. Feb. 16, 1872. ts

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th day of MARCH, 1872, the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county, 2 miles from New Salem, and one mile from Stoneybreaking and Chambersburg turnpike, the following personal property, viz:

4 HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES, four of them good leaders, 1 one-year old Colt, 20 head of Cattle, 7 of them Milch Cows, the balance fresh Cows and Springers, 2 Bulls, 1 Bull will be fresh by the time of sale, 2 Bulls, 2 Stallions, Sheep, 2 large Sows, a lot of Shoats, 2 Brood Sows, 1 Boar, 2 Wagons, 1 Two-horse Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Chamber Wagon and Mower, 2 Hay Ladders, 2 Hay Carriages, Wood Ladders, Manure Ladders, Two-horse Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Chamber Wagon and Mower, 2 Harrows, 2 Ploughs, 2 Shovel Ploughs, Corn Coverer, Single, Double and Triple-tree, 2 sets Harrow Chains, 2 sets Front Gears, Collars, Hames, Wagon Saddles, Plough Saddle and Bridles, Bagg Harness, 3 blind bridles, 2 collars, 1 butterfly, 1 bull and broad chains, cow chains, log chains, wagon saddle, riding bridle, wagon with 5 blind bridles, cow chains, log chains, grain bags, four stations of hay, 600 cases of rye for pool shooting, &c.

Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of 2 Stoves, 1 of them a Cook Stove, with fixtures, 1 Tin-plate Stove, as good as new, corner cupboard, bedsteads, tables, 3 sets of chairs, clock, stands, feather beds, wash tubs, 1 thirty-five gallon cupper kettle, 2 iron kettles, 1 copper kettle, 2 tubs, Smoked Meat by the pound, Lard by the pound, Apple-butter by the crock, Potatoes by the bushel, Lard Oil, Butter Tubs, 2 churns, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES S. RISS.
JACOB MICKLEY, D. of D., Auct. Jan. 26, 1872. ts

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Menallen township, Adams county, 3 miles west of Bendersville, the following valuable personal property, viz:

1 HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES, 6 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 2 Three-horse Broad-tread Wagons, 1 Narrow-tread Wagon, Harvest Ladders, 1 Spring Wagon and Spread, 1 Rockaway Carriage, Hay Carriage, Hay Ladders, Wood Ladder, Manure Ladder, 2 sets of Harness, 2 sets Front Gears, Plows and Mower, with dropper, Thresher and Fanner and Horse Power, with Tumbling Shaft, Cook Horse Rake, No. 2, Harrow, Wire Rake, Patent Cutting Box, Corn Plasters, Harrows, Crosscut and Hand Saws, Spades and Shovels, Broad Hoes, Jackscrew, 2 sets Plough Chains, 2 sets Front Gears, Bagg Harness, 3 blind bridles, 2 collars, 1 butterfly, 1 bull and broad chains, cow chains, log chains, wagon saddle, range of these articles is good as new, 2 forks, rake, grain cradle, scythe and snaths, sausage mill, 2 barrels and kegs, 2 tubs, 2 buckets, 1 lot of posts, fifty wood panels for the board, 1 grain in the ground by two acres. Also household and kitchen furniture, viz: 2 bedsteads, 2 bureaus, 1 lot of chairs, rocking chair, desk, 4 clocks, clock, extra fine clock stand, 2 tables, 2 stands, 3 complete stoves, sink, stand, 2 cards carpet, spinning wheel, reel, iron kettle, tin-ware, stone-ware, crocks, jars, 2 barrels of vinegar, tubs, buckets, hoes, shovels, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB HARTMAN.
JOHN HANSE, Auct. Jan. 19, 1872. ts

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ON MONDAY, the 5th day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Reading township, Adams county, the following valuable personal property, viz:

6 HEAD OF HORSES, 2 of them Mares, with foal, 2 two-year old Colts, No. 1 Stallion, 10 head of Cattle, 5 of them Milch Cows, 1 fat Bull, 1 stock Bull, 4 two-year old steers, 1 choice Durham Bulger, 3 small Bulls, 1 Sorrel Three-horse Wagon, 1 three inch tread Wagon as new, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Combined Reaper and Mower, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Wire-tooth Horse Rake, (Brandt's patent), 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Winnowing Mill, 1 Cutting Box, 1 Hickory Spokes, 2 sets Bows as new, 2 Single Shovel Ploughs, 2 Double Shovel Ploughs, 3 Corn Forks, 1 large Cultivator, 1 Harrow, 1 set Harness, 2 Front Gears, 1 Wagon Bed, Hay Ladders, Black Locust Wheelbarrow, 3 sets Wagon Chains, 1 set Fifth Chains, 2 Hay Rakes, 2 Hay Forks, 1 Wagon Saddle, riding bridle, wagon with 5 blind bridles, cow chains, log chains, grain bags, four stations of hay, 600 cases of rye for pool shooting, &c.

Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of 2 Stoves, 1 of them a Cook Stove, with fixtures, 1 Tin-plate Stove, as good as new, corner cupboard, bedsteads, tables, 3 sets of chairs, clock, stands, feather beds, wash tubs, 1 thirty-five gallon cupper kettle, 2 iron kettles, 1 copper kettle, 2 tubs, Smoked Meat by the pound, Lard by the pound, Apple-butter by the crock, Potatoes by the bushel, Lard Oil, Butter Tubs, 2 churns, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES S. RISS.
JACOB MICKLEY, D. of D., Auct. Jan. 26, 1872. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th day of MARCH, 1872, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on Mason's Creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, 3½ miles southwest of Gettysburg, the following valuable personal property, viz:

7 HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES, one an excellent 5 year old Mare, the balance of them good leaders, 1 colt, one a very fine Brood Mare, rising four years old, one a Mare, heavy with foal, 10 head of Cattle, one five-year old Ox, 2 Cows, two will be fresh by the time of sale, 1 Bull, 2 Young Cattle, 3 Shoats, 2 Wagons, one a Broad-tread, the other a Narrow-tread, 1 Lime Box, 2 Sets Lime Box Wagon Beds, Hay Carriage, Combined Reaper and Mower, self-raker, Dodge's patent, Hay Ladder, Hay Rake, Winnowing Mill, 2 sets Thresher and 2 Shakers, Iron Cog for Thresher, Cutting Box, 2 Sets Harness, 2 Sets Front Gears, Collars, Hames, 2 Sets Fifth Chains, 2 Sets Log Chains, 2 Sets Plough Chains, Corn Forks, Cultivator, Shovel Ploughs, 2 sets of Harrow Chains, 2 Sets Harrows, Grain Cradle, Scythe and Snaths, Sausage Mill, 2 Barrels and Kegs, 2 Tubs, 2 Buckets, 1 Ladder, 1 Hand Saw, 1 Cross Cut Saw, 1 Jack Screw, 1 Set Blacksmith Tools, Vise, Anvil, Bellows, Stocks and Dies, Grindstone, Iron Wedges, Sheet Iron, Iron Bar, Spring Bar, Axe Stock, Spinning Wheel, Wool Wheel, and a large variety of other articles not mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN HARTMAN.
ABRAHAM SMITH, Auct. Feb. 9, 1872. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Heidlersburg, the following valuable personal property, viz:

4 HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES, one a Mare with foal, 8 years old, 7 Milch Cows, one will be fresh by the time of sale, 2 Heifers, 2 Bulls, 1 Three-horse Narrow-tread Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Lime Bed, Hay Carriage, Wood Ladders, 1 Cutting Box, 1 Reaper and Mower, 1 Wire-tooth Horse Rake, Land Roller, 2 Ploughs, to cut and 1 to shove, 2 harrows, shovel ploughs, corn forks, spread, single and double-tree, cutting sickle and grindstone, 2 sets of blind bridles, 2 sets of front gears, 2 sets of lines, 1 set of chains, 1 set of fifth chains, 2 sets of log chains

Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY, FEB 16, 1872.

FOR THE FARMER

CLOVER AND GRASS LANDS

If more of our farm lands were kept in clover and grass than is usually the case, we should not only have less frequently of the Chinese not the soil but should feel fairly certain that, with ordinarily good farming, it would be as a rule way of yielding larger crops of cereals over a similar extent of land. It is the nature that is made on a farm that constitutes the primary source of profit to the farmer. It is the rapidly transition of farms and plantations by hoed crops, corn, tobacco etc. not only in consequence of the immense amount of phosphates which they extract from the soil, but also by reason of the exposure of the soil itself and too often of summer land which lies thrown out of cultivation in this and other of the old states so many fields that were once fertile but now are filled with sedge grass and ragged and unsightly gullies and ravines. Soils in our climate and latitude, if not clover and grass be so good in excess as to be classified well, good land only. They improve under the shade of clover, since the dense covering prevents evaporation and because the long tap roots of the lime bringing plant penetrate deep down into the soil and, where they rot and have a chance for succeeding crops.

A good crop of clover turned in is equivalent, moreover, to a good dressing of barn and manure, but it contains all the constituents in which the cereals delight. Grass lands for similar reasons when not too closely cropped improve the soil mechanically as they not only prevent evaporation and add organic matter to the soil by the decay of turn and leaves, but they also leave many tons of vegetable matter to the under soil by their close net work of fine fibrous roots which the land again brought under the plough

THE KEY-NOTE

We must use longer crops and to do this we must raise them less frequently. This is the key-note of the coming improved system of American agriculture in all relations when good land is worth less than $100 per acre. In the neighborhood of large cities and wherever land commands high price we must crop our farms in a high state of fertility, by the preservation of manures or other food. Those of us in the interior where we cannot have manure must raise our own crops and more clover. We must aim to raise forty bushel of wheat, fifty bushels of barley, eighty bushels of oats and one hundred bushels of Indian corn and the bulk is cheaper per acre. That this can be done can be, we demand land, from the unused resources of the farm. It need not cost. It may give us no more interest than at present but it will enable us to produce much more and ten wool, cheese, butter and pork than at present. But then will it not be demand for the most wool, cheese etc. The present indications are highly favorable. But we must aim to raise and manufacture the low priced material. The low priced material is sold in our markets is as unpalatable to the consumer as it is to the poor dog. We must feed higher and to do this cultivate we must have employed stock. There is no profit in farming without good tillage, larger crops improved stock and higher feeding.

Rural Home

A Scott Mountain of Hooters at Manchester New Hampshire during the New England and Minor Pottery at Amherst, said he had not [illegible] person about a thousand bushels of it sowed broadcast and he had a hundred men who at the places where it used he sell than where he did not sell. Next year he intended to use from one hundred bushels. He is assured that he gets better results from it than from any other fertilizer. He plowed it to pasture three years ago and he gets a third more feed from the pasture than from land where he has not applied it.

THE PATENT AND FERTILIZERS

The New York *Tribune* in an interesting article shows that connected with those are to per cent higher in this country than in Liverpool. Humboldt of that the cause of it is the fertilizer which with a year ago cost from [illegible] ammonia phosphates &c 20 per cent and which still taxes sulphuric acid 20 per ton. So this fertilizer tax 20 per cent which is borne in mind is the farmer is swelled to a tax of 40 per cent

THE HOUSEKEEPER

To Destroy Bed-Bugs. A lady who has tried it states as this method of exterminating the repulsive insect. Take any of our cider mill, and use cider for bedbugs, they can be put into cracks and then house of the strongest woman without expense. They are only to wash with soft water, fill the cracks where they frequent with salt and soon look in vain for them. Salt seems much to bedbugs and they will not find through it. I think this preferable to all ointments, and the cider requires no certificate as to its genuineness.

The following is said to be an effectual remedy for chalk in mass. Take common leaf tobacco, as much as the cow may think necessary and make a strong tea. Letting it boil some time so as to get all the strength from the tobacco, then sprinkle the tea all over and about the place where the bedbugs are and at the first application is not sufficient use in same manner second time. But the first time is almost always effectual.

To CLEAN MATTS.—Take 2 parts of common soda 1 part pumice stone and 1 part of finely powdered chalk sift fine on a fine sieve, and mix it with water then rub it well all over the matting and the stains will be removed.

Dish wash the matting over with soap and water and it will be as clean as it was at first.

PLASTERING BOARDS.—This subject has been so thoroughly discussed at different times that many persons must have made careful trials and be able to report their success or failure in the use of different receipts. It is much easier to preserve eggs in autumn, to keep manure in January, than to preserve spring and summer eggs to last through mouldy time.

THE last joke at the expense of H. G. reports that "in an agricultural essay on tobacco he asserts that the time out will not open well unless the tin tool is stopped from the growing bud early in the spring, and that plug tobacco ought to be knocked off the trees with clubs instead of being picked off with the hand."

LEAP year parties are popular in New York. The ladies invite the gentlemen to dance, and then wait upon them at the supper table

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QUARTERATION of Illinois. There can be no doubt in the mind of any discerning person, that sooner or later, all of our States will imitate Ohio, whose House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of seventy-eight to seventeen, a bill admitting as competent jurors, persons who may have formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of an accused from reading newspaper accounts of the offence alleged to have been committed. It is high time that the farce of Hogarth which forbids their acting should be forward down as a result to the intelligence of any civilized community.

PESHTIGO, Wisconsin destroyed by the recent fires, is rebuilding rapidly. Though only seventy houses have been erected during the last four months, but only two are pictured. The Green Bay *Advertiser* mentions as a remarkable fact that the water in the stores in the burnt lumber district has so strong a taste of lye that it happens sufficiently to drink it caused by the leaching out of the ashes of the timber in the woods. The lumbermen have to melt snow to drink even where the river is too frozen.

LAFAYETTE county, Penn., is planning to relieve the poor of the Taggart farm. The name is Shaver but he is no more a little shaver. He is said to measure around the waist eight and one half inches, around the neck eighteen inches around the calf of his, nineteen inches, around the thigh and way above the knee, thirty three inches around the chest, five feet, and around the waist six feet. His height is six feet five and one half inches.

BAST LOUISVILLE. Mrs Stanton tells us of some church folks who picked up a poor little orphan boy and educated him for the ministry. They paid his tuition and he gave great praise and when he graduated they bought him some new clothes, and were all on tiptoe of expectation to hear his first sermon. Imagine their consternation when on gravely announcing his text it quoted from St Paul. "Let the women keep silence in the church."

A Good Reason.—Dr Sandy Smith the other day, "have never been known to turn my back upon any of my friends." That's a fact, and dark complexion you know is the reason of it. Dr. Smith's friends would be ready to do the same for him.

A KANSAS paper says that Kansas is not a farm wagon in the country that she has not stolen something out of, not a gate in town that she has not opened, and the stone that have been thrown at her would make barrels of pumpkin.

THREE girls in Boston who have been engaged in editorial duties for all men and editors that the sum total of the kisses received from them would amount to a larger number than there are dollars in the national debt.

A LITTLE Duxbury girl when asked by her mother about suspicious little tales in the shape of a dozen chestnut apples, answered "Perhaps in manner they may have been stolen but if we so called it it."

"TO MEAT MEN. We must incline to print your form on A Dropped Boy. In the last verse a sort of your subject is floating in the water and in the second is "long on his bed." Which is it. Waterer Bee?

NEBRASKA has an editor who spell with a.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable property, viz. [illegible] Farm, [illegible] Tenements, [illegible] Lot of Ground, [illegible] Lot of Ground, [illegible] Lot of Ground